

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1902.

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This is the month when most men need Seasonable . . .

SHOES!

If you are one of the needy ones you should look at the line we show. IT WILL PAY YOU!!!



OUR Shoe Department is full of good Shoes for Men and Boys, and you know when we say good Shoes we mean Shoes that will give entire satisfaction to the wearer; if not, your money back. We are very particular when we buy our Shoes, for we know how often the public has been imposed upon.

All of our Shoes are bought direct from the manufacturer, and by that means we get inside prices. It takes the Spot Cash, but as we sell for Cash we can pay Cash.

It Pays Us to Buy for Cash, and it'll Pay You!

Most shoe dealers buy from jobbers so as to get time. That's one reason we can sell you a better Shoe for the same money than Credit Stores, and another is they have to ask more so as to make up those losses by bad debts.

Shoe prices here begin at \$1.50 and end at \$3.50.

At \$1.50

We can give you a well made, solid leather, satin Calf Shoe, the kind Credit Stores ask you \$1.75 for.

At \$2.00

We have a black Vici Kid Shoe that all Shoe wearers should get acquainted with; we believe it's the best value ever offered you for \$2.00. Credit Stores would make a big blow if they sold one as good for \$2.50. That's mighty strong talk, especially for us, but it takes strong talk when it comes to this Shoe—it'll stand it.

Our \$2.50 Shoes

Come in box calf, vici kid and patent leather. Each Shoe in this line is a genuine English or Goodyear welt. If you have been elsewhere to look you'll think we made a mistake and priced this line 50c. too low. They do compare most favorably with most Credit Store \$3.00 Shoes.

\$3.50 gives you our best Shoes, and as good as most-dealers' brag Shoes at \$4.00. These are—

Evans' \$3.50 Guaranteed Shoes.

We have them in the following leathers: box calf, patent vici, vici kid, regent kid, enamel calf and velour calf. The new styles just in. Come in and see our Shoes.

R. O. Evans & Co.

ANDERSON, S. C.

The Spot Cash Clothiers

STATE NEWS.

—Spasmodic efforts are being made in Charleston to crush the flourishing blind tigers.

—Columbia people say if the State Fair is not held there they will organize a Columbia Fair.

—The Charleston Daughters of the Confederacy will erect a monument to Hampton in Charleston.

—Congress allows \$60,000 for a public building at Spartanburg and \$100,000 for one at Georgetown.

—A gang of robbers entered the storeroom of the Epworth Orphanage and stole some \$30 worth of provisions.

—Roland Geiger, a five-year-old negro boy, was up before the police court in Columbia for setting fire to 18 bales of cotton.

—Aiken is to have a \$300,000 tourist hotel before another season opens. It is to be built by Mrs. H. G. Beckwith of Colorado.

—Convict Isaac Johnson, colored, has escaped from the Charleston County chalingang with his entire prison outfit, including ball, chain and stripes.

—By the caving of a sewer excavation Will Pickens, a negro, was buried under six feet of earth in Columbia. He was dug out in an hour and quickly revived.

—Bull Jackson, colored, was accidentally shot and killed by Andrew Muldrow while shooting fish at Muldrow's mill pond near Florence Wednesday.

—The Citadel baseball team has been disbanded by the faculty. The manager of the team and a member of the faculty could not agree in interpreting the association rules.

—The commencement sermon before the students of Furman University and Greenville Female College will be preached by Rev. J. J. Taylor, of Norfolk, Va., on June 10th.

—The constables are still making it hot for blind tigers in Charleston. Within the last few days 1,600 bottles and 16 barrels of beer and 40 gallons of liquor have been seized.

—Grave charges against Representative Dominick of Newberry, in which the tacking of a dispensary bill under the title of an ordinary act is alleged, will be investigated in Columbia this week.

—The governor has received further complaint as to the destruction of fish in the Edisto river with dynamite. The complaint tells of an instance of the use of 200 cartridges in a particular spot.

—Ben Smith, a negro, supposed to have had a part in the killing of Mrs. Jones, the section-master's wife at Ravenel's, was shot and killed on Thursday while trying to escape from the officers who had him under arrest.

—Mrs. Harriet Beckwith, who died two years ago, left the sum of thirty two thousand dollars for the purpose of building a fine school building in Bennettsville. The contract has been let and the building will soon be completed.

—The mother of Mr. Cree, the pastor of the First Baptist church at Gaffney, is 100 years old. She is active and able to take care of herself and is ready for a long journey alone when duty or friendship calls her from home.

—Last Thursday, Mr. Wade Robertson, who lives in the northern part of Greenwood county, was out on his farm burning brush when he fell to the ground in an unconscious condition and was buried to death. Mr. Robertson was 83 years old.

—May 13 is Odd Fellows' day at the Charleston Exposition and indications point to a big celebration. An effort is being made to have every lodge in the State represented in the parade, and each lodge will appear in full regalia.

—Claiming that he had been talking about her, Mrs. Fannie P. Goodson walked up to Mr. Sam W. Wood at Spartanburg and felled him by a lick in the face with a bottle, and then kicked him when he rolled over. A genuine sensation was caused.

—John Brownfield, colored, who killed a white man at Georgetown, which caused the riot there at that time is in the Georgetown jail awaiting the execution of a death sentence which may be delayed several years owing to an appeal to the United States supreme court.

—Spartanburg County not only has the prize exhibit at the Exposition, for which it was awarded the premium of \$1,000, but it is now arranging to erect a suitable building on the court house square in Spartanburg, in which will be preserved this magnificent exhibit of its products and resources.

—S. F. Kelly one day last week found a peculiar Indian relic near the Wateree iron bridge. It is a rock weighing about two pounds skillfully chiseled out on both sides strikingly resembling a soap dish. Mr. Kelly is keeper of the chalingang and the curiosity was scooped up with one of the road scoops.

—A colored woman living not far from Waxhaw, has given birth to what the doctors pronounce a "monstrosity." It has the body and limbs of a fairly well developed infant, but its head is very much like that of a huge frog. The head is almost flat on the back, the eyes being large in the top of the head. Its face has somewhat of an owl's appearance, but is perhaps more like that of a frog. Drs. H. C. Houston and J. V. Hunter made an autopsy and found that it had no brain whatever, its spinal column extending clear up the back of the head. It has no neck at all. A photograph of both front and side views were made and will be preserved.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Oil has been struck within the city limits of Jellico, Tenn.

—Safe crackers secured \$2,590 from the bank of Goodlettsville, Tenn.

—President Roosevelt may make an extended tour of the South next fall.

—A railroad train was wrecked in Pittsburg by a wind storm, and several were lost.

—Lightning killed Richard Roan and Arthur Rogers, 12 and 15 years old, at Akron, O.

—Libraries offered Savannah, Ga., Southbridge, Mass., by Andrew Carnegie have been declined.

—A Washington hotel waiter has sued Congressman Butler of Missouri for \$10,000 for an assault.

—Disbursing Clerk Barrows in the U. S. census office has been found short \$7,500 which he lost in speculations.

—The estimated decrease in the cotton acreage of the South this year is four and a half per cent. compared with last year.

—18,000 subscribers from Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee have presented Admiral Schley with a handsome silver service.

—Forest fires around Oil City, Pa., are causing apprehensions. The loss to the oil wells is great and there is considerable loss to the lumber interests.

—The false alarm of fire in a Philadelphia factory threw 1,200 girls into a frightful panic. Eight were killed and forty or more seriously injured.

—An engine and 12 cars ran away down a mountain near Saginaw, western North Carolina, and William Burton, engineer in charge, was instantly killed.

—Western Guatemala has been ruined by earthquakes and volcanoes. Their towns have been shaken up and the people are in constant terror. Two volcanoes are in eruption.

—Serious riots have occurred in Russia within the past few days. Reports say that fifty persons were killed at Moscow in an effort of the authorities to disperse the mobs.

—One hundred and fifty Chicago women earn a living every day shaving men and cutting their hair. There are 25 or 30 barber shops in the city where women are employed exclusively.

—Professor Brooks of the Geneva (N. Y.) observatory has sighted his twenty-third comet. Discovering comets seems to be a confirmed and deep seated habit with this noted star gazer.

—Hiccoughs caused the death of the noted actor, Sol Smith Russell, at Washington City. He was considered one of the wealthiest actors on the American stage. He was worth \$2,000,000.

—It is probable that the Augusta strike will be settled soon. As soon as the trouble in the King mill is arranged the other mills in Augusta and the Horse Creek valley will resume work.

—The town of Glenrose, the county seat of Somerville County, Texas, has been nearly swept away by a tornado. As a result of the windstorm six are known to be dead and between forty and fifty are injured.

—A Chicago lawyer in a Pennsylvania court recently made an address 35 hours long, and containing upwards of 300,000 words. The Bible contains 773,000. Experts say this argument was the longest ever made.

—All of the crew of the United States cruiser Chicago were arrested at Venice, Italy, by the civil authorities for disorderly conduct and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to four months.

—Georgia convicts have grown to be worth a good deal to the state treasury. Under the system in force prior to 1897 the income from convict hire reached \$14,000 above expenses. The present income above expenses is \$85,000.

—President Roosevelt has turned completely about in the Miles case, and has decided to give no further consideration to the retirement of the commanding general. He will permit Miles to serve until he shall retire by operation of law.

—There is a measure before congress giving that body power to establish uniform hours of labor throughout the United States. A number of representative men from the South were before the committee having the matter in charge and argued against the proposition.

—The cotton mills and other coal consumers are somewhat disturbed by a rumor that the Southern Railway will soon purchase and consolidate all the coal mines of East Tennessee. It is feared that this will result in an advance of prices.

—There are said to be on the ranches of Texas 100,000 cattle fattening for Cuban markets. Since the Spanish war Texas has sent many thousands of animals to Cuba. Prices are good, and much money is being made by the venture.

—Representatives Meyer and Ransdell, of Louisiana, saw the president Thursday in behalf of some Confederate veterans employed in the census office. These men have passed the age limit beyond which employees will not be retained in the permanent census bureau, although an exception has been made in the case of Union veterans. The president indicated to them that he had no discrimination to make as between the two, and that he would take the matter up with Director Merriam.

OUR TRIP TO TEXAS.

On Friday, 18th of April, together with seventy-five or one hundred other Andersonians, we boarded the train for Dallas, Texas, distant about one thousand miles, which we reached Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, three hours behind schedule time. The trip out was tiresome in the extreme, the cars crowded and no chance to get sleeping berths at night.

The gathering at Dallas was an immense concourse of other people as well as an assembly of former Confederates, being estimated at about 175,000. It has become a tremendous undertaking to house and feed a reunion of this character, and as the men who fought in 1861-65 are getting to be old men their ability to contend with such trips and such crowds has also become a serious matter. While these long, crowded trips afford excitement and novelty, they carry along considerable risk and danger to life and health, especially to elderly people. The war has been over for thirty-seven years. Unless these veterans were youths in the early sixties they are now past middle life and traveling the downward sunset slope of life. As years increase physical vigor declines, and it seems a pity that a reunion stands for so much fatigue and physical strain for the people who are supposed to be the beneficiaries.

Although such an immense crowd was present Dallas, a city of about 65,000, easily housed and fed the multitude, and we heard few complaints.

In fact Dallas is an up-to-date city in more respects than one. As we have said above we reached the town at 10 a. m. Sunday, and were surprised while walking along the streets to find the clothing stores, bar-rooms and other places of business in full blast. And then in the afternoon 10,000 or 15,000 people were said to have attended a game of baseball at the park.

Still Dallas has some magnificent churches, which are said to be well attended. After our short stop in the city our impression was and is that Dallas is a bad place, morally speaking, but probably no worse than other Western cities. We were told by old residents of other sections of Texas that it was wrong to judge the whole State by what one sees and hears in the cities—that Texas as a whole would compare morally with the older States.

On our trip out we passed through a portion of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Texas. Judging by what we could see from the car window we saw no lands superior to those of Anderson County, and a vast amount not half as good.

We saw no evidence of progressive farming along the route—no terracing, etc. But after passing through the Indian Territory, which is an undeveloped country, still occupied by the Indians, and reaching Texas the scene changes. From what we had read and been told about the black lands of Texas we were expecting to see a rich farming country, but the half had not been told us. As far as the eye can reach the prairies stretch out, almost as level as the floor of a house, and the soil apparently inexhaustible. The farming is done to a large extent by machinery. We regret very much that the spring was late out there as with us, as we would like to have seen the crops about grown, as one could have formed a correct opinion as to the value of the country by seeing matured crops. Cotton was just about up, and corn five or six inches high.

Beyond a doubt Texas is the richest farming country, probably, in the United States. With us the great object is to keep our lands from washing away, but in Texas they can't get away, and the fertility of the soil is preserved. It looks to an outsider that with such soil, and the opportunities for raising cattle and stock of all kinds, that every farmer who owns his own land ought to get rich. On the contrary, outside of the towns and cities, one sees from the car window very little evidence of wealth or prosperity. With us here in Anderson if a farmer has been successful he builds himself a nice residence, barn, stables and other conveniences. A man out in Texas, living on land said to be worth one hundred dollars an acre, is satisfied to live in a house our tenants would object to. And then he has no stables or shelter for horse or cow. It is true that lumber is scarce and high out there, but if the man had any higher ambition to live in a better house and was rich, he could have it, even if he had to send all the way back to South Carolina for it. But we believe he is satisfied to live as his fathers did, and that settles it.

Another thing. Ask a man in Texas how much cotton those rich lands will produce to the acre, and the answer invariably is a bale to the acre. Not much good farming about that. Hundreds of acres in Anderson County produce that much. Tell those Texas people who left Anderson forty or fifty years ago that we are producing a bale to the acre, and they don't believe a word of it.

Every farmer you tell about the progress we have made in farming during the last twenty-five years in Anderson County, listens patiently, but at last exclaims, "But you have to buy guano." Our opinion is that farming conditions are much more equal than is generally supposed between our country and the rich west. It is true

we have to buy fertilizers, but in Texas farm labor is scarce and high, which about offsets our guano bills. A good farm hand in Texas, we were told, receives eighteen or twenty dollars per month and his board.

We talked with a man who had been merchandizing in Texas for a long time. We asked him if he sold for cash or did a credit business. He said he had gone broke three times by giving credit, but he had adopted the cash system or its equivalent. That he took mortgages on cattle, wagons, musical instruments, etc., and generally at the end of the year he took it all in. That sounded very much like South Carolina. The rate of interest on money is high, eight and ten per cent. It is strange that a country so rich labors under such disabilities.

Now, what we have said about Texas is our honest opinion, formed by what we were told and what we saw. That it is a magnificent farming country all will admit. Why is it, then, that the farmers are not all rich, or at least independent. We can't say for certain, but we believe that crop failures are more disastrous in Texas than they are with us. When they make a good crop they make it all, and when they fail they lose all. We were told that Texas has suffered from hard times since cotton began declining several years ago, just as we have suffered from the same cause.

A great many farmers went to Texas on this trip from Anderson County. They had heard so much about Texas and its rich lands, that they wanted to see with their own eyes, and look at the situation on the spot, and if things looked favorable they might possibly sell out and move to Texas. Friends and relatives living in Texas said to them if they had good farms in Anderson County and were fairly prosperous they would probably do as well to remain at home.

In conclusion we have this to say. If we were a young man eighteen or twenty-one years old, and without a home here, we would go to Texas or Oklahoma. The possibilities for a young man are great. Labor is in great demand, and at fair wages. By working hard and saving his earnings he could in time buy a farm and be independent for life. But for the middle-aged man it would, we believe, be suicidal to pull up stakes and go West. The change in water and climate might prove disastrous.

NOTES.

The people of South Carolina ought to be much obliged to Texas farmers for being lazy and not knowing how to farm. In fact it is not necessary to know how to farm out there. The land is so rich that they just sow things and they grow. If they cultivated their crops and put the amount of work upon them we are compelled to do in South Carolina it would soon be good-bye to cotton in this State. We would have to find something else to do and give up cotton. The black lands of Texas will, we believe, produce two bales of cotton to the acre if the seasons are propitious and worked by South Carolina farmers.

We have often wondered why it was that Texas, which produces over one-third of the cotton crop, had no cotton mills. The reason is plain now—they have no labor to furnish cotton mills. Why should poor people go into the mills, where they would be compelled to work ten or eleven hours a day, when for six months in the year the women and children can go into the cotton fields and earn from one to two dollars a day picking cotton. Until Texas becomes more populous she cannot go into the manufacture of cotton. There is one cotton mill at Dallas and one at Sherman, we believe, but they are small affairs.

Texas raises thousands of cattle, and occasionally we would run by a cattle pen by the side of the railroad where a thousand head were being clipped to market, but we were not much impressed by their appearance, being small and only in fair condition. There may be fine cattle out there but we failed to see them.

The farm mules and horses we saw at work in the fields were inferior to those on the farms in Anderson County, the mules being small and the horses on the pony order.

It was quite a novelty to most of us to see the sulky plows at work in the fields, the man sitting on a spring seat under a big umbrella. No wonder Texas farmers are said to be lazy.

On our trip going and coming we passed through a portion of Indian Territory, which the U. S. set apart for the exclusive use of the Indians. The country is undeveloped, and we suppose will always remain so if left to the Indians. Their villages along the road are dilapidated, tumble-down looking affairs, and if the government did not look after them we suppose they would perish, as we saw very little evidence of farming. The lands are hilly and the soil looked to be thin, but we were told that the Territory contains fine farming lands.

Oklahoma Territory, which adjoins Indian Territory, is said to be a fine country, the lands being as good as those in Texas, and on the prairie order. In fact thousands of Texans sold out their holdings in that State and have moved to Oklahoma. Lands in this Territory away from the railroad are comparatively cheap, and people are flocking into the country by the thousands. If we were a young

man just starting out in life, with no foothold here, we would go to Oklahoma. Need have no fear about getting work to do, for labor is said to be scarce.

On our return trip we stopped over at Little Rock, Arkansas, and spent one day at Hot Springs, situated sixty-five miles West of Little Rock. Sam Jones, the celebrated preacher, said some time ago that the bad place was only one mile from Savannah, Ga. If he will pay a visit to Hot Springs he might come to the conclusion that said place was only about half a mile distant. They claim a population of 10,000 or 15,000, and it is a very nice city, up-to-date in every particular, and is the only city in the U. S. that makes its entire living from sick and diseased people, who flock here by the thousands seeking relief. It has three immense hotels, one at least containing a thousand rooms, and the equals of the celebrated Florida hotels in magnificence, and hundreds of smaller hotels and boarding houses. Bath houses abound on every hand. The town is situated between two mountains, from one of which flows the hot water, which is distributed in pipes along the street and into the hotels and bath houses. The mountain belongs to the U. S. and is absolutely free to all. The largest bath house is under control of the government, and is free to those who will say they are unable to pay. The water as it comes from the mountains along the street is so hot that one can scarcely hold the tin cup from which you drink. One can stand on a corner and see hundreds of people on their way to the bath houses, some walking with crutches and others being rolled along in invalid chairs. Of all the sad sights we have ever beheld this beat them all. People bent double with rheumatism, some covered with sores, others with noses and faces eaten away, and every conceivable ailment you ever heard of crowd the streets and bath houses, misery and very often despair pictured on their countenances. It makes us sick to think about it even now as we write. If some one would offer to make us a present of one of those fine hotels, coupled with the condition that we live there, we believe we would decline. But it has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the waters will cure certain diseases if taken in time, and Hot Springs will continue to be the mecca for the sick and diseased for all time to come. A great many Anderson people have tried the waters and been benefited.

We could go on and write of our trip to a great length, but we must stop. We have jotted down our impressions in a loose and disconnected way, but we are honest in our statements, although we may be wrong in some particulars. Texas is a great State, but we believe a man who owns his own land in Anderson County will do just as well to remain here.

J. F. C.

Townville Notes.

C. P. Kay and family, of Belton, spent a few days with the family of W. F. M. Fant.

Miss Maude Griffin, of Craytonville, who has been attending school at this place, has returned home.

Prof. R. P. Clinkscales and Jack Harris, of Pendleton, attended service at the Presbyterian Church the fourth Sunday.

Mrs. Mollie Flowers, of Anderson, after spending a few weeks with her brother, G. E. Smith, has returned home.

Mrs. R. O. Tribble, who has been spending the past few months with her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Babb, is visiting her son, R. M. Tribble, at Seneca.

Prof. L. M. Mahaffey and Levi Geer made a business trip to Pickens recently.

D. A. Ledbetter, one of Anderson's prosperous and enterprising merchant's spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. E. E. Ledbetter.

J. D. Babb was thrown from his mule and had his shoulder bruised up badly recently.

Mrs. Clayton Milford, of Landonia, Ga., is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. W. N. Woolbright spent a few days with her father, B. Bagwell, of Seneca.

Messrs. James McCarley and J. F. Long and Misses Mamie Long and Pearl McCarley visited the Charleston Exposition last week.

Mrs. and Mrs. Farman Skelton, of Oakway, spent Sunday with the family of H. Harris.

Ed Boggs, of Broyles, visited relatives in vicinity recently.

James Harris has been suffering with a severe case of poison on his face and arms.

Miss Effie Bagwell, of Seneca, is spending awhile with her sister, Mrs. W. N. Woolbright.

Rev. Mr. Morgan gave a Bible lecture at the school house Friday night. He had a nice chart, which he explained very forcibly.

Pansy.

Attention, Veterans!

In order that all Veterans may have a chance to attend Memorial Day at Anderson next Saturday, will state that all Veterans that will notify me before Friday will be furnished conveyances that will start out from Farmer's Hall in Pendleton precisely at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. These conveyances will be free to all who are not able to get there on their own account.

J. C. Stribling, Commander Camp Tally Simpson, 1,006 U. C. V.